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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/865,458	05/29/2001	Jin Soo Lee	LGE-007	3750
34610	7590	10/06/2005	EXAMINER	
FLESHNER & KIM, LLP P.O. BOX 221200 CHANTILLY, VA 20153			BASOM, BLAINE T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/865,458

Applicant(s)

LEE ET AL.

Examiner

Blaine Basom

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10 and 17-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 10 and 17-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 May 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

The Examiner acknowledges the Applicants' amendments to claims 10, 17, 18, and 20, in addition to the Applicants' cancellation of claims 1-9, 11-16, and 21. Regarding the pending claims, the Applicants argue that Sumita (U.S. Patent No. 6,581,207 to Sumita et al.) and Cannon (U.S. Patent No. 6,044,365 to Cannon et al.), presented in the previous Office Action, fail to teach each and every feature of the claims, as amended. The Examiner respectfully disagrees, for the reasons shown in the following rejection. The Applicants' arguments have thus been considered, but are not persuasive.

Specification

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, requires the specification to be written in "full, clear, concise, and exact terms." The specification appears to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and is replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors, thus rendering the specification unclear and non-exact. The specification should be revised carefully in order to comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Examples of some unclear, inexact or verbose passages used in the specification are:

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In addition, content description information can be repeatedly shown in one data, and accordingly recognizing the same semantic information variously expressed as one information is very important. (See page 6, lines 17-20).

As described in the related art, all the user adaptive multimedia services reflecting user preference depend on a result of a matching user preference information and content description information of multimedia data. (See page 13, lines 15-17).

Claim Objections

Claims 10 and 19 are objected to because of the following informalities: In claim 10, the phrase, “ a stored preference information table including identifiers and expression for object data,” is considered grammatically incorrect. In claim 19, the phrase, “an item of the preference information table same as the each identifier corresponded to a representative expression,” is similarly considered grammatically incorrect. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In particular, there is no antecedent basis for “the direct information,” which is recited in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 10, 17, 18, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,581,207, which is attributed to Sumita et al. (and hereafter referred to as "Sumita"), and also over U.S. Patent No. 6,044,365, which is attributed to Cannon et al. (and hereafter referred to as "Cannon"). In general, Sumita describes an "information filtering system" for presenting multimedia programs to a user according to the user's personal tastes (see column 1, line 59 – column 2, line 34). The user's taste in programs is maintained via a "user profile," and is mapped against content description information in order to ascertain multimedia programs of interest to the user (see column 2, lines 22-34). Specifically, an "information filtering unit" performs this mapping (see column 2, lines 22-34). Thus Sumita describes, in a user adaptive multimedia system reflecting user preference information extracted from user history information, an apparatus, namely an information filtering unit, which is for mapping data for an efficient matching between user preference information and content description information.

Specifically regarding claim 10, Sumita describes a server system, called a "broadcasting station," which is for transmitting an electronic program guide having information about multimedia program data to be serviced to a user (for example, see column 4, lines 36-50). Sumita also describes a client system, specifically an "information filtering unit," which maps

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object data by receiving content description information transmitted from the server system, namely the electronic program guide, and performs matching between the content description information and user preference information extracted from user history information regarding prior multimedia programs (see column 4, lines 36-67; and column 6, lines 22-56). Particularly, the information filtering unit performs this mapping by using keywords maintained in the user's profile to find relevant programs in the electronic program guide (see column 6, lines 22-56). This information filtering unit thus obtains user preference information regarding programs described in the received electronic program guide and reflects the gotten user preference information to a multimedia system, specifically video equipment on the user's side (for example, see column 4, lines 36-67). Sumita, however, does not explicitly disclose that the server transmits to the client a table including identifiers and expressions for object data included in content description information of multimedia data in which each expression has a corresponding identifier and in which different expressions relating to the same object data are assigned the same identifier, whereby as expressed in claim 10, a similar table already existing on the client system is compared with this table.

Like Sumita, Cannon presents a system used to access and present multimedia data according to a user's preference. Specifically, both Sumita and Cannon disclose that one or more keywords are used to search for and identify multimedia content satisfying user preference information (see column 6, lines 22-56 of Sumita; and column 2, lines 62-67 of Cannon). Regarding this use of keywords to identify multimedia content, Cannon describes a problem, stating that although various expressions usually identify the same multimedia content, only one keyword is accepted to search for and access the multimedia content; meaning that the exact

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keyword must be known to identify the content (see column 3, lines 33-65). Cannon remedies this problem with a thesaurus file comprising a plurality of expressions, whereby each expression in the thesaurus is linked to one or more “referent sets,” and whereby each referent set is in turn linked to a multimedia entity (see column 4, lines 39-65; and column 6, line 31 – column 7, line 49). A single referent set associates synonyms, metonyms, misspellings, and foreign language equivalents into a single set identifying a multimedia data entity to be retrieved. One of a plurality of possible expressions, each referring to the same content, is thus used to determine and access the content. Specifically, in order to retrieve a multimedia entity, an expression describing the entity is input and then found in the thesaurus, whereby the referent set or sets comprising the word are ascertained, thus identifying the related multimedia entities (see column 7, line 65 – column 8, line 21). The thesaurus file is therefore understood to comprise an array of expressions, and for each expression, a link or links ultimately identifying the multimedia entity to which word is associated (for example, see figure 5; and its associated description in column 6, line 31 – column 7, line 49). It is understood that two expressions may comprise the same link identifying the same multimedia entity. Consequently, this thesaurus file is considered a “table including identifiers and expressions for object data included in content description information of multimedia data in which each expression as a corresponding identifier and in which different expressions relating to the same object data are assigned the same identifier,” like recited in the claimed invention.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sumita and Cannon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system taught by Sumita such that the information filtering unit additionally receives a thesaurus file, like that

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described by Cannon, the thesaurus file being used to reference programs in the electronic program guide by keyword. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such a combination because a thesaurus file provides for a more accurate determination of media, given a keyword, as is taught by Cannon. Thus with this combination of Sumita and Cannon, a thesaurus file is sent from a server to a client system. It is understood that a thesaurus file already existing on the client system (i.e. the previous thesaurus file delivered) is necessarily either overridden or augmented by the new thesaurus file, both being functionally equivalent. In terms of being augmented, the two thesaurus files are necessarily compared and the previous thesaurus file is updated to include new links, i.e. identifiers, for multimedia data not previously included within the thesaurus file. In other words, the method taught by Sumita and Cannon necessarily involves: providing, from a server to a client, a table, i.e. thesaurus file, including identifiers and expressions for object data included in content description information of multimedia data in which each expression has a corresponding identifier and in which different expressions relating to the same object data are assigned the same identifier; comparing identifiers of the provided table with a stored preference information table, i.e. thesaurus, including identifiers and expressions for object data in which each expression has a corresponding identifier and in which different expressions relating to the same object data are assigned the same identifier; and updating the preference information table of the client if the identifiers of the tables are different, as is recited in claim 10.

As per claim 17, the above-described combination of Sumita and Cannon teaches: providing an object data expression information table, i.e. a thesaurus file, from a content description information constructor, i.e. a server, to a preference information constructor, i.e. a

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client, when the preference information constructor and the content description information constructor do not jointly own an object data expression information table of the same content in comparing and updating of content information between the preference information constructor and the content description information constructor; and updating a preference information table, i.e. an outdated thesaurus file, of the preference information constructor by using information of the provided object data expression information table after comparing the preference information table and the provided object data expression information table, wherein updating the preference information table comprises updating the preference information table by the preference information constructor by comparing the table provided from the content description information constructor with the preference information table of the preference information constructor, as is claimed.

Concerning claim 18, the above-described combination of Sumita and Cannon further teaches: generating a table, i.e. a thesaurus file, including identifiers for expressing at least one object data of the same content and various expressions by the identifiers by a content information constructor, i.e. server; and providing the table generated from the content information constructor to a preference information constructor, i.e. a client, as is claimed.

Concerning claim 19, the above-described combination of Sumita and Cannon further teaches: generating a table, i.e. a thesaurus file, including identifiers for expressing at least one object data of the same content and representative expressions by the identifiers by a content information constructor, i.e. server; and providing the table generated from the content information constructor to a preference information constructor, i.e. a client; and updating the preference information table by mapping an item of the preference information table

corresponding to a representative expression of the table provided from the content description information constructor by the preference information constructor, as is claimed.

As per claim 20, the above-described combination of Sumita and Cannon further teaches: providing direct information stored in a content description information constructor, i.e. information within a thesaurus file within a server, to a preference information constructor, i.e. a client, as a lookup table format when the preference information constructor and the content description information constructor do not jointly own an object data expression information table of the same content in comparing and updating of content information of the preference information constructor and the content description information constructor; transforming the direct information of the lookup table into identifiers by comparing of content information of the preference information constructor and the content description constructor; and updating a preference information table by the preference information constructor after comparing identifiers stored in the preference information table and the transformed identifiers, wherein the preference information table includes the identifiers and expressions for object data in which each expression has a corresponding identifier and in which different expressions relating to the same object data are assigned the same identifier, as is claimed.

Conclusion

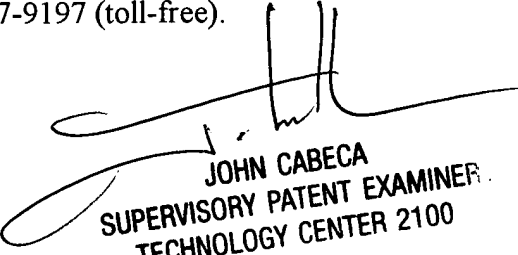
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Blaine Basom whose telephone number is (571) 272-4044. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

btb



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